Let Each Bullet Carry Forth
Our Firm Determination

Nippon Times

No Barriers Hold Back
The Will of Asia's Millions

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SAVINGS REACH VAST AMOUNT; GOAL IN SIGHT

People of Nation Put Up ¥7,904,000,000 During Three Months Ending June

29% OF TOTAL ATTAINED

Finance Ministry Announces Figures for First Quarter of Current Fiscal Year

In the first quarter of the current fiscal year, 1943-44, covering the three months of April, May and June, national savings reached the amount of ¥7,904,000,000, which is 29 per cent of the way to the goal of ¥27,000,000,000 set for the fiscal year ending March, 1944, or considerably more than one-fourth of the total, according to the returns published by the Finance Ministry Thursday.

The goal for the last fiscal year was ¥23,000,000,000 and in the first quarter of that period the savings achieved amounted to ¥6,940,000,000, or 30 per cent. Since the amount set for the current fiscal year is considerably larger the slightly smaller percentage has been inevitable. The authorities say that the savings drive, on the whole, has progressed smoothly but redoubled efforts to accelerate increase would be desirable.

It is noted that compared with the corresponding period for the last fiscal year a sharp increase has been seen in postal annuities, postal savings, municipal area credit association savings and post-office insurance.

The following is the communique published by the Finance Ministry on the first-quarter savings increase returns:

"Figures have been compiled, on the whole, for the rate of increase in national savings for the first quarter of the current fiscal year of 1943-44. The total saved in the three months is ¥7,904,000,000, against the total set for the fiscal year of ¥27,000,000,000, which comes to about 29 per cent. It, therefore, already shows a rate of increase of over one-fourth of the goal. As the April-June period is one in which savings usually increase, this is only as it should be, but we may say that the results, on the whole, have been rather good. We are reassured by the evident manifestation of joint efforts between the Government and people toward making the goal of ¥27,000,000,000.

Postal Savings Increase

"Distributed among the various institutions handling savings, postal annuities show, as against the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, an increase of about 56 per cent, postal savings about 55 per cent and also other items, including municipal area credit association savings and post-office life insurance and the like show smooth progress.

"In view of the fact that in the first quarter of the last fiscal year we achieved an increase of 30 per cent, it may perhaps be urged that a little more push would have been desirable in the current first quarter. The July-September period, or the second quarter, is usually a period in which the edge of increase in savings grows dull on account of lowered labor efficiency due to seasonal factors and increased consumption due to vacationing. When, however, the hardships being undergone by our officers and men at the front are remembered, it is clear that we must not relax our tension for a single moment merely on account of the weather. We 100,000,000 people of Japan must redouble our efforts to increase production and increase savings and to wipe out the July-September demerit."

National Savings Increase in First Quarter of 1943-44 Fiscal Year

(In ¥1,000,000)

Postal Savings	1,412
Post-Office Insur. Reserve Fund	162
Postal Annuities Reserve Fund	75
Seamen's Insurance and Workers' Annuities Reserve Fund	54
Bank Deposits	3,345
Credit Association Savings	458
Money in Trust	148
Insurance Company Funds	341
Mutual Financ. Company Funds	54
Direct Investments in Securities	1,855
Total	7,904

Navy Confers Decorations To Heroic Officers and Men

79 Awarded Special Distinction Honors Including Vice-Admiral Sonchi Goto; Civilians Shining In 'Cultural Warfare' Also Decorated

The seventh conferment of honors on naval officers and men, who were either killed in action or died of illness in far-away southern and northern regions in the War of Greater East Asia and civilians who had rendered great services in the China Affair while they were connected with the Navy, and the 20th conferment of honors on those still living after having given their services in the China Affair were announced jointly by the Navy Ministry and Bureau of Decorations early this morning.

Those who are given posthumous honors this time established their brilliant exploits during the period from late in December of 1941 to late in November 1942, braving intense cold and heat in various places.

Vice-Admiral Sonchi Goto, who was decorated with the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun, and 79 other fighting men were awarded the "Shukunko," or Special Distinction Honors.

Vice-Admiral Goto as Commander of a Navy Unit participated in various engagements and rendered distinguished services in the operation which led to the reduction of New Guinea, but finally met a glorious death by enemy bullets.

First-class Sub-Lieutenant Kamon Nishikawa, who was decorated with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun, took part in the Battle off Hawaii and other naval combats as chief engineer of a certain warship. When a big fire took place on board his warship in a battle at a certain region, he kept up liaison between the bridge and engine room in the face of a great danger approaching, holding his position bravely and finally dying a gallant death. He also was awarded the "Shukunko".

Lieutenant-Commander Hideo Someya, who was one of the Navy parachutists in the reduction campaigns of Menado in the Celebes in January of last year and of Koepang in Timor Island in February of last year, is also included in the "Shukunko" list. He was decorated with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Honors awarded to 165 civilians in the naval service, who are living include Dr. Jumpei Shinobu, professor of Waseda University, Takeo Kawagoe, former Director of the Bureau of Legislation, Juji Matsumoto, Director of the Domei News Agency, Kazuhiko Kawachi, Director of the Aviation Department of the Asahi Shimbunsha, and many others, who had rendered great services in "cultural warfare" in the China Affair.

HEAVY BLOW DEALT ANTI-AXIS IN SICILY

Italo-German Resistance on East Coast Increases—Montgomery Units Checked

Domei

BERLIN, July 21.—The Axis forces on the Sicilian front yesterday dealt a severe blow to the Anglo-American combined forces attempting to effect a break-through and, in order to avert encirclement by a powerful enemy contingent, withdrew from the Enna and Caltanissetta areas.

No marked changes have been observed for the last five days in the Catanian plains sector. The British 8th Army under Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery attempted several times to penetrate the German positions with a view to occupying the Catanian plains but the armored units, composed mainly of the Hermann Goering Division, on each occasion inflicted severe damage on the oncoming enemy. The British at present appear to be carrying out local offensive operations at several points south of the Catanian plains and are hastily massing together men and arms.

Most Noteworthy Feature

According to information from German official quarters, the most noteworthy feature of the Sicilian campaign situation just now is that the resistance of the Axis forces on the eastern coast of the island has markedly increased. The British propaganda that their forces have already penetrated to the outskirts of the Catanian plains is a deliberate lie, for the fighting happens to be going on now on the banks of the Dittaino and Simeto Rivers, quite far from Catania. In these areas the British 8th Army is being supported by a strong tank unit and even receiving cover from the guns of the anti-Axis warships lying off the coast.

The Axis forces, however, have completely checked the advance of the Montgomery units. Thus the fighting in the eastern coast area may be regarded as frozen, but in the central and western parts of the island considerable animation is being seen owing to the flexible defense warfare of the Axis forces. This flexibility is most manifest in the operations in the Enna area.

Enemy Beaten Back

The main strength of the forces under the command of Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, Jr., has been hurled at the Axis positions in the Enna area with the object of making a break-through and of outflanking the Italo-Germans by detours to the east and west, but by skilled maneuvering the Axis forces

(Continued on Page 2)

LANDING OPERATIONS BY SOVIETS STOPPED

Barges Completely Smashed By German Defense Units In Northern Norway

Domei

BERLIN, July 21.—The attempted landing of Soviet Forces at Vardoe at the northern extremity of Norway carried out yesterday ended in utter failure as the German defense forces completely smashed the enemy landing barges before they were able to hit the beach.

The landing operation was on a considerably large scale and is understood to have been conducted in concert with the Anglo-American landing on Sicily Island.

Well-informed quarters observe that the simultaneous operation was carried out in accordance with the exhaustive enemy plan to carry out landing operations in North and South Europe and to establish air bases there, thereby forcing the Axis Powers to divide their strength in north and south and then launch a large-scale offensive in the French mainland to realize the wholesale collapse of German and Italian forces.

The landing was carried out by Soviet forces alone, no American or British units participating. It was carried out three times by from 40 to 60 landing barges protected by light warships.

As it was misty that day and visibility was bad, there was no means for reconnaissance by scout planes to ascertain the exact number of the invading Soviet forces. Considering, however, from the strength of the vanguards dispatched to secure the landing point, the operation was on a larger scale than the abortive British landing operations at Dieppe.

On learning the approach of the enemy, the German defense corps launched a terrific offensive against the invaders destroying all of them before they could reach the shore. Frustrated in their operations carried out three times, the Soviet landing troops fled away after losing a total of 10 landing barges.

The result of the battle proves once again the solidity of German defense but the Reich authorities are keeping a rigid vigil because enemy attacks on North Europe like the recent one are expected to be attempted frequently in the future.

Press Agencies May Merge

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 21.—In order to strengthen the American wartime press structure, the amalgamation of United Press, Associated Press and International News Service is being seriously considered by the United States Government, it is reported here.

OREL BATTLES SEEN DECISIVE ON EAST FRONT

Fighting Spreads Through Southern Sector but Thickest in Orel Region

REDS GOING ALL-OUT

Thirteen Enemy Bombers Also Downed Over Arctic Ocean By the Luftwaffe

Domei

BERLIN, July 21.—The fighting in the Orel area may well decide the fate of the war on the Eastern Front, according to a D.N.B. report dated today.

The engagements on the Eastern Front have spread throughout the southern area but the fiercest battle rages in the Orel sector.

The Red Army is continuing to send strong reinforcements to the areas midway down the Mius and Donetz but it is quite clear that the Russians are seeking to decide the issue of their summer campaign in the Orel area.

Counter-Drive Staged

The initial campaign program of the Red Army was apparently far more ambitious, seeking to move north and northwest from Kursk and to take the Germans in the central area. The German counter-offensive launched on July 5, however, smashed three Red army corps, thereby thoroughly frustrating the enemy plan at its initial stage. This has made the Red Army concentrate all its available resources on the Orel fighting, sending all their reserve tanks and heavy artillery to that sector. The Russians are showing every evidence of trying to effect a break through the German positions in the Orel area regardless of sacrifice in men or material.

Yesterday in an area where only one division of Germans were guarding more than three army corps of Soviet tank units were seen to be distributed. These enemy units had been added to the field forces from the rear in the last few days. They made several attempts since early in the morning until late at night to penetrate the German lines. Yesterday in that one area the Red Army lost 133 tanks.

Small Wedges Driven

In the last few days the Soviets have driven a number of small wedges into the German lines but the Reich Army has closed them up one by one and have cut the Soviets off from reinforcements and supplies, making it impossible for the Russians to develop their operations on a major scale. A large tank unit of the Red Army which came thrusting into a German position, for instance, was wiped out within a few minutes.

In the Orel area, the Luftwaffe cooperated closely with the land forces by sending dive bombers, fighters and anti-tank planes against the Soviets. In areas east and north of

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CHINA'S POWER STRENGTHENED BY FRENCH ACT

Retrocession of Concession In Shanghai Restores All Foreign Rights

EPOCHAL CHANGES SEEN

Agreement Signed in Nanking To Increase Political and Economic Stand

The retrocession by France of its concession in Shanghai to the National Government of China at Nanking which was agreed upon on Thursday by the representatives of the two countries concerned is of great significance because it means the complete restoration to China of all foreign concessions and spells an epochal increase in the political and economic strength of the National Government, it is the universal opinion of local observers.

Japan which is solicitous of China's further development naturally tenders its hearty congratulations to the Chinese people on the propitious development, these observers emphasized.

Pointing to the resolute attitude of France in realizing the surrender of its concession under the current delicate international circumstances, they asserted that proper respect should be paid to the intelligent and far-sighted leaders of the Vichy Government.

These observers further commented that the healthy progress of the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere on ethical basis which has been hastened by the latest diplomatic step taken by France will exert far-reaching effect on various countries in the world.

China's Power Bolstered

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 22.—The potential effects of the return by France of its concession at Shanghai agreed upon today can be summarized categorially in the strengthening of the political power of the National Government in this city, increase in its financial potentiality and the realization of a unified administration.

In the first place, the National Government will be enabled to permeate its political influences to every corner of Shanghai by virtue of the retrocession of the concession. It will be able to grasp the whole of the city in its hands and utilize the total economic strength of this big port town for the revival of New China.

It may be noted in this connection that the financiers of Shanghai who have long been under American and British economic rule have inevitably been dependent on these alien masters. In spite of the rapid change in the world situation, they have held it as a kind of privilege to live in the special area of the concession and have shown only an ex-

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Today's Press Comments

Friday, July 23, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Scientists and Engineers Honored

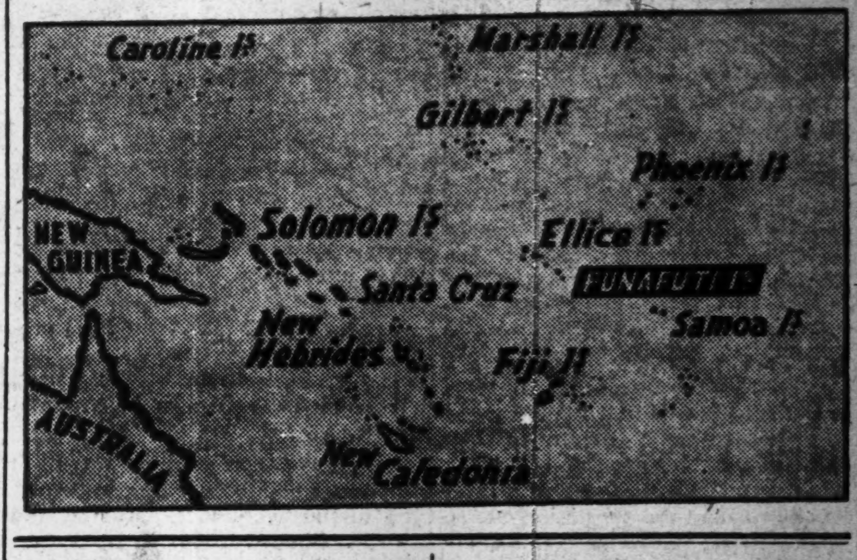
NIPPON SANGYO.—Scientists and engineers numbering 165 have been honored in connection with the conferment of honors on those having rendered their services to the State, as was announced by the War Ministry Thursday. Most of them have contributed a great deal of their valuable services toward production of arms, thereby indirectly or directly strengthening basic industries related to arms. Those who have thus been honored must be overwhelmed by the great honors. Even those who are not given such honors, but are interested in production of wartime materials have renewed their determination to crush the enemies, America and Britain. It goes without saying that the production of precise scientific arms can be achieved with success not only by the technicians directly concerned, but also by untiring efforts of all those involved.

Scientists and engineers having interest in aeronautical engines top the number of those awarded honors. This amply endorses the character of the Greater East Asia War. The fact must not be lost sight of that these scientists and engineers stand prominently behind airplanes maneuvered by brave Japanese airmen who are blasting enemy planes.

In response to the demand for increased production, not only the executives of the companies concerned but also Government officials, Diet members and other persons connected with them have come to undertake in person the supervision of workers on the spot in order to heighten their morale and zeal. This is all to the good but if such leaders fail to show thorough understanding of the spirit of the thing they may even defeat their own end. It may happen that lectures by such persons may waste valuable time which could be employed in increased production. If, on the other hand, such leaders undertake to understand the actual conditions prevailing in the places of work which they visit, it would not be difficult to avoid such evils.

If this is so at factories or shops where manual labor is principally involved, how much more so must it be at laboratories and studies where scientists and engineers are absorbed in their research work. Those leaders who wish to increase efficiency and heighten morale at such places should take care not to disturb the calmness of mind essential for the complicated and delicate work in which scientists and engineers are engaged.

NIPPON AIRMEN STORM RICE, BAIROKO HARBORS; FUNAFUTI ALSO RAIDED



Blast Foe Bases There; Enemy Admits Raid

MAKE NIGHT ATTACK

Robiana, Guadalcanal Also Bombed; All Japanese Planes Return Safely to Base

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, July 21.—The Imperial Japanese Navy Air Units in the Solomons area on Monday night raided Rice Anchorage, north of Munda on New Georgia; the enemy's position at Bairoku Harbor, also on New Georgia; Robiana Island, and Guadalcanal. Much damage was dealt the enemy.

Funafuti Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, July 21.—The Imperial Japanese Navy airmen heavily blasted an important enemy air base on Funafuti Island of the Ellice Group, located between the Phoenix Islands and the New Hebrides Islands, in a devastating nocturnal raid last Monday.

Raging fires were started at three places among the enemy buildings, defense lines and runway.

Despite the furious enemy anti-aircraft fire, all Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Washington Admits Raid

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 21.—The Imperial Japanese Air Forces heavily bombed the anti-Axis positions on Funafuti Island of the Ellice Group on Tuesday, it was announced by the United States Navy Department today, according to a Washington report.

Soong Addresses Press

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 22.—President Roosevelt explained the situation in the Pacific waters at the first Pacific War Conference held for several weeks, says a dispatch here from Washington. After the conference, which was held in the American capital on July 20, Dr. T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of the Chungking Government, speaking briefly to newspapermen said that the President bared details of the progress made in attempting to destroy Japan's trade lines. He added that no new facts were disclosed.

AXIS ANNOUNCEMENT BLASTS ENEMY TALK

Only Military Matters Discussed At Meeting Between Hitler And Mussolini

Domei

ROME, July 21.—The Axis' short official announcement concerning the meeting held in northern Italy between Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and Il Duce Benito Mussolini has rendered to nought all the hysterical efforts of anti-Axis propaganda, the Stefani News Agency declared today. The Stefani comment follows:

"The anti-Axis side is publishing all sorts of propaganda in connection with the recent war situation but because the announcement following the meeting the two leaders ignored this and merely announced that 'only military problems were discussed,' the results which the anti-Axis propaganda aimed at has come to nought.

"This official announcement is the Axis' lucid answer to the enemy's every scheme concerning the present fighting situation aiming at a political effect. The solid attitude which the German and Italian people have shown in the anti-Axis' terroristic bombings is clear proof that these anti-Axis schemes are completely without effect, and also served to show how powerful is the war will of the people of the two nations.

"It is certain that the leaders of the two nations, in the present conference, discussed in detail the war situation in the Mediterranean and on the Eastern Front. The two leaders, as the supreme commanders of the armed forces of Germany and Italy, looking over the fighting going on the two fronts, discussed the Axis Forces' counter operations.

"The Axis nations recognize fully that these two fronts have close mutual connections and that they will decide life or death for every single European nation. It follows that at the present conference the Axis' operations against the present situation were decided upon with realistic and objective recognition."

BRITAIN PLANS BOOSTING CEYLON RUBBER OUTPUT

Shortage of Commodity, Loss Of Malai Compel Move, Declares Stanley

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 21.—Britain is planning to increase the production of rubber in Ceylon in order to ease the severe shortage of that commodity, Oliver Stanley, British Secretary of State for Colonies, declared in the House of Commons on Tuesday, a dispatch from London reveals.

"By the loss of the Malai Peninsula, Britain lost its rubber source in East Asia, but soon afterward the Government raised the buying price of rubber in Ceylon 25 per cent, thus encouraging the increased production of rubber there, declared Stanley.

"As a result of this policy, rubber bark cutting was carried out beyond economic limits and by gathering rubber sap this way the 1942 fiscal year saw a considerable increase in output.

"This year, because of the Indian famine and lack of labor, a production decline was feared for a time, but somehow it has now become so that an output about equal to last year can be expected."

KURUSU, HOTTA, NISHI TO HELP SHIGEMITSU

Appointed 'Shokutaku' of Foreign Office; Arita, Yamakawa Named Advisers

Saburo Kurusu, former Ambassador to Washington, Masaaki Hotta, former Ambassador to Rome, and Haruhiko Nishi, former Foreign Vice-Minister, were disclosed to assist Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, who succeeded to enlist their services as "shokutaku" of the Foreign Office, simultaneously with the appointment on Thursday of former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and Dr. Tadao Yamakawa, member of the House of Peers, as advisers to the same Office.

The appointments were made in view of the necessity of strengthening the brain-trust of the Shigemitsu diplomacy at this juncture when Japan's diplomatic machinery must be put in full operation to counter the vigorous political maneuvers being conducted by enemy countries and to bolster the solidarity of the Greater East Asia family of nations.

The newly-appointed officials in the foreign service are expected to add much to the bolstering of Japan's diplomacy inasmuch as they are all prominent personages of great caliber with brilliant careers behind them.

Mr. Arita, the new adviser, has held the post of Foreign Minister four times in the past in the Hirota, Konoye, Hiranuma and Yonai cabinets. He ranks among the foremost seniors not only in the diplomatic world but in the entire political circles of this country.

Dr. Yamakawa is an authority on international law and treaties. He has the experience of being present at almost all important international parleys including the Peace Conference at Paris, the Hague Conference and the London Conference.

FAMINE HITS BENGAL; MANY INDIANS DYING

Authorities Demand More Food Rations

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 21.—The famine in Bengal is growing still more critical with cases of deaths from starvation mounting with each new day, information from New Delhi reveals.

To take measures against this appalling condition, the provincial government of Bengal held an emergency meeting on Wednesday. Studying the food problem, it was decided that the provincial government of Bengal would demand the Indian Government to increase its food rations to that province.

At the same time the provincial government decided to adopt a three-year plan to expand the area of paddy fields within the province. It is expected that half of the expenses of 7,200,000 rupees will be shouldered by the provincial government, and the other half by the Indian Government.

13 Killed in Naples

Domei

ROME, July 21.—The death of 13 and injury of 45 additional persons in the blind anti-Axis bombing on Naples and its vicinity today, were disclosed in a supplementary bulletin issued by the Italian High Command.

NO TIN CONTAINERS IN U.S.

Paper Receptacles Used as 'Ersatz' Due to Dearth

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 21.—Due to the acute dearth of tin in the United States, paper containers are being used as oil "cans" in place of the usual tin containers, it is revealed in the American magazine, Collier's.

"The 'ersatz' paper container for oil is exceptionally durable and impervious to fire" the journal reported. "In an experiment to test the fixity of tin cans, it was found that flames directed against a tin can bore a hole through the metal in four seconds, while in case of the substitute container, the paper subsisted against the scorching flames for 48 seconds."

O.S.K. TO ABSORB 4 FIRMS

Likely to Incorporate 3 Other Steamship Companies

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to absorb four steamship companies, the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, Kita Nihon Kisen Kaisha, Settsu Shosen Kaisha, and the Harada Kisen Kaisha, it was announced on Thursday. The absorption is expected to take place late next September.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is also likely to incorporate three other steamship companies of less magnitude, the Tamai Shoten, Nakagawa Kisen Kaisha, and the Oguri Kisen Kaisha. At present, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha holds more than half of the total shares of each of these shipping concerns.

CULTURE LECTURES BEGINNING MONDAY

14th Session Sponsored by Oriental Culture Society To Last 2 Weeks

The 14th session of the Summer College of Oriental Culture will be held under the auspices of the Oriental Culture Society for two weeks starting from Monday at the Okura Higher Commercial School.

The purpose of the session is to enable students to attain a correct knowledge of the cultural life of the Oriental people in general, and of the Japanese people in particular.

The subjects of lectures will include, "Relation Between Latin America and the Orient," "Relation Between Japanese and Southern Buddhism," "Characteristics of Japanese Culture," "The Japanese World Conception," "A Survey of Japanese Art," "Historical Survey of Relation Between Japan and Fukien Province," "True Aim of Japanese Cultural Art," "Christian Mission in East Asia," Progress of Taiwan under Japanese Administration," "Ukiyoe," "Life of Orientals in U.S.A.," "Budo With Demonstrations," "Japanese Music," "Japanese Dance," and "Necessity of Cultural Movement Among Peoples of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The lecturers are Yashitaro Amano, Rev. W. Josia Van Dienst, Dr. Victor Frene, Professor C. Fujisawa, Dr. Jiro Harada, O. Ishinari, Yudo Isono, Matthew Kaku, S. Mihara, T. Murayama, Rear-Admiral Jiro Nango, Professor H. Tanabe, and Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa.

A similar course will be also conducted at Karuizawa for a week beginning from August 2.

All the lectures will be given in Japanese, English, German, French, and in Peking and Fukien dialects for the convenience of the students. No fee is required to attend the lectures.

Prior to the commencement of the lectures, an opening ceremony will be held at the auditorium of Sankaido, Tameike, Akasaka-ku, on Monday at 9 a.m. On the occasion Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe and the Chinese Ambassador to Japan Tsai Pei will address the gathering.

After the formal opening of the session a musical concert will be held, attended by Germans, Italians and other nationals. A large number of students from various foreign countries are expected to attend the opening ceremony as well as the subsequent lecture course.

The knowledge and understanding thus acquired through these series of lectures will, no doubt, become a strong contributing factor in the advancement of intelligent good-will among nations as the most essential condition of lasting world peace, an official of the Summer College declared.

Orel Battles Seen Decisive On East Front

(Continued From Page 1)

Orel these air units smashed a total of 54 tanks.

Meanwhile, the Red forces which had been taking to the offensive in the areas east and north of Orel for the last few days began yesterday to attack over a wide front also from the south. They clashed with the Germans who instantly gave them battle and were driven back all along the sector. A Russian unit which penetrated a German position for a while was cut off from the rear by a flanking movement of a German grenade-thrower corps which closed in within a few minutes. Numerous Soviet prisoners were taken in this battle, as well as large quantities of war materials. In this same battle the Germans wrested back a village which the Red Army had captured a few days ago. In the areas north and west of Orel, German grenade-thrower corps counter-attacked and recaptured a wide stretch of territory.

Foe Downed in Arctic

Domei

BERLIN, July 21.—Thirteen of the 33 anti-Axis bombers that attempted to attack a German convoy in the Arctic Ocean were downed yesterday by the Luftwaffe.

The German military quarters disclosed the encounter as follows:

"A powerful enemy formation of 33 bombers attacked a German convoy in the Arctic Ocean during broad daylight yesterday. German fighter planes with bases on the northern Scandinavian coast immediately rushed to the aid of the German vessels.

"After furious aerial combats, in which 13 of the enemy bombers were downed, the anti-Axis planes were sent fleeing without a single mishap to our ships and planes."

Pope Pius XII Expresses Sorrow Over Destruction of Sacred Spot

Addresses Moving Letter to Cardinal Francesco Marchetti Selvaggini, Vicar of Rome, Scoring Blind Bombing by Yankee Airmen

Expressing profound grief at the destruction of the cultural and religious monuments of Rome, His Holiness the Pope addressed a letter to His Eminence the Cardinal Francesco Marchetti Selvaggini General Vicar of Rome, and called upon all believers to raise themselves in prayer to God for the early return of eternal peace in this world, according to a Rome report reaching here. The Pope's letter was as follows:

"To you who participate so near to our government and our pastoral work for the diocese of Rome—which is the center of the Catholic world—We desire to send our words in an hour of particular grief in which our souls are plunged.

"You know that the sad spectacle of massacre and ruin that is accumulating on an innocent and unarmed population pushed from the beginning of the conflict, to make all possible attempts in order to prevent the human sentiments and the humanitarian principles from being completely extinguished by the passions.

"Therefore in our messages addressed to all believers we declared to the belligerents that if they wanted to hold high the dignity of their nations and the honor of their arts, they had to respect the rights of pacific citizens and the sanctity of monuments of the faith and civilization.

"Think, we wanted to tell them, of the severe judgment that future generations will pronounce against those who destroyed all that had to be guarded and zealously saved because it was the wealth and the glory of all mankind and the progress of all the peoples.

Brotherly Concord

"Consider that hate was never the father of peace and that resentment created by devastations and unnecessary destruction delays and forms less durable and less serene the day of a pacific meeting that cannot consist in the humiliation of the won but has to be founded and affirmed in the brotherly concord that conciliates the spirits and moderates the passions and rancours.

"As Archbishop of Rome we did everything possible—and Your Eminence knows all our steps in order that the horrors and the damages of bombing would be spared on our beloved Rome. Without recalling the supreme historic importance of this venerable city, for us Rome is the Holy City of the Catholicism, is a city to which Jesus Christ gave a new glory rich in marvellous monuments of religion and art, guardian of relics and documents most precious, where the underground during the persecutions were the first shelters of the Christian people and of the martyrs who rendered holy places the amphitheatres, the circus, where the tombs, cradle of Christianity, are still now objects of devotion. Rome whose territory is filled with monuments of the Holy See, many institutions and pontificial works, international institutes and numberless churches without counting our patriarchal basilicas, many libraries and masterworks of the greatest genius of fine arts. Rome where so many peoples are coming from all the world to learn not only the faith but the old wisdom, all these peoples consider this city as a beacon of civilization.

"Besides, at the center of Rome—and exposed to the danger of air attacks—there is our Vatican City—independent and neutral state—which covers treasures without price of the faith and the art; this patrimony that is sacred not only to the Holy See but the Catholic world.

"We notified all this, clearly and many times, recommending to whom it pertains—in the name of human dignity and the Catholic civilization—the safeguard of Rome. It seemed to be allowed to hope that the value of so evident reasons, the authority of which we are invested, the common recognition of our superior impartiality and of our helpful activity that we do for the benefit of all—without distinction of nationality and religious faith—would have given us—among so many grieves—the comfort to find a favorable reception—on the part of the two belligerent camps—to our steps in favor of Rome.

Hope Deceived

"But, alas, our hope so reasonable has been deceived. And then what we feared it is arrived. What we foresaw is, now, a sad reality because one of the most famous basilica of Rome, that of Saint Lorenzo extra muros (outside the walls), venerated by all the Catholics on account of the old memories it evoked and for the sepulchre of our venerated predecessor Pious IX is, now destroyed.

"In face of these ruins of the famous temple, we remember the words of Jeremiah: "dispersi sunt lapides sanctorum" (the holy stones have been dispersed). The sad experience of the facts demonstrates, again, that—notwithstanding the precautions taken, it is quite impossible to avoid, on this sacred soil of Rome, the destruction of venerable monuments.

"On account of all this we think our duty to raise our voice to defend the highest values of mankind and of Christianity because it is pur sacred intention—as our will dictates us—to protect—in face of the opinions of all the good thinkers and the judgment of the future generations—the spiritual treasure that has been given to us to be protected.

"Our words which are coming out of a wounded heart, are not an excitation to resentment and hate, but an efficacious appeal to the feelings of the understanding of the sacred destiny of Rome and to the sentiments of humanity and christian charity.

"We tried, with all the means at our disposal, to succour immediately our diocesans of Rome who have been so cruelly hit and of whom we could see, with our eyes, the pitiable conditions amongst the recent ruins. We tell them: "show today more than ever the same ardour and the proof of this faith; ardour and proof that received the praises of the world. The Christian resignation makes you accept the pain and the privations. That the sorrow be for you an incitation to purify your souls, to expiate your sins, to come back nearer to God."

"To all our sons that are looking to Rome and to the Pope who being the Archbishop their Father, wherever they are—and in special way to them whose experience of own sorrow and sorrow of others has made more charitable for the many human distress we send with our fatherly perseverance, the invitation to raise themselves with trust of prayers to God to accelerate the day of His pity when, weapons laying down and souls calmed, the light and the joy of a real peace will shine again all over the world.

"With this hope in heart we are giving you, Eminence Cardinal, and to our beloved clergy and Roman people, the apostolic benediction.

"Given in Rome, in Saint Peter, on July 20, 1943, fifth year of our Pontificate.

PIUS XII"

WAVELL MADE VISCOUNT

Given Peerage for Services Rendered In Libyan Battle

Domei

LISBON, July 21.—Field-Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, new Viceroy of India, has been created "Viscount of Winchester and Cyrenaica" for his services rendered in the 1941 Libyan campaign, a report from London discloses.

Wavell was given this title early this month and is still in London. On Wednesday, he had dinner with the British King at Buckingham Palace.

Red Paper in Algiers

TANGIER.—For the first time since the beginning of war the Communist paper Liberte has appeared in Algiers as the organ of the Communists released from concentration camps after the British-American occupation, states an Algiers report.

POPE PIUS RECEIVES CONDOLENCE CABLES

Messages Pour in Vatican From All Parts of World Regarding Rome Raid

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, July 21.—Messages, telegrams and letters are arriving constantly from all parts of the world in Vatican City expressing the sympathy and sorrow of the world public to Pope Pius XII as regards the bombing and destruction of the most sacred memorials of Christianity by the American airmen.

Well-known experts of the Christian archeology have inspected the ruins of the destroyed Basilica San Lorenzo and thoroughly examined the damage done to it. It is not yet certain whether it will be possible to rebuild the Basilica.

Many Protests Made

Domei

ZURICH, July 21.—With furious world denunciation arising against America and Britain for their reckless bombing perpetrated on Rome, indications are that voices in protest have begun to be heard even within those two countries.

Catholic power in both the United States and Britain is strong and the deliberate bombing of Rome, the sacred spot of world Catholicism, has caused much unfavorable reaction against the anti-Axis military heads.

In connection with this it is recalled that in a recent Gallup poll in America, 57 per cent was against and 37 per cent for the bombing of Rome. Again in an investigation of American leaders conducted also by the Gallup poll, it was revealed that 67 per cent of the American political leaders were Catholics.

Preparatory Instructions

Domei

ROME, July 22.—Preparatory instructions for the enforcement of martial law was posted throughout Rome on July 20, in the names of the supreme commanders of the Lazio and Toscana army districts.

This precautionary order was published on July 15 in order to cope adequately with emergency conditions arising out of possible enemy air raids and other military actions.

Heavy Blow Dealt Anti-Axis in Sicily

(Continued From Page 1)

succeeded in beating the enemy back.

The Axis air force continued to play havoc with the enemy forces in the eastern and southern areas of Sicily and gave efficient aid to the ground forces. In the Caltanissetta-Enna area, it blasted the American mechanized supply units by low-altitude attacks, while in the Ragusa area it bombed a British position. Over the Catanian plains it brought down five Spitfires.

Furious Battle Rages

Domei

ROME, July 21.—The critical war situation on Sicily Island is becoming tense daily and is now at a decisive break-point.

According to the official bulletin released today through the Italian military quarters, the Axis forces withdrew from Enna and Caltanissetta to new positions after long and heated engagements with the anti-Axis forces.

The enemy troops that sieged the two Sicilian cities were composed of powerful American, British and Canadian forces, the Italian announcement disclosed.

Attesting to the ferocity of the engagements and the furious retaliation being put up by the Axis forces, 228 anti-Axis tanks were completely demolished while more than one hundred others were severely damaged since the landing of the invaders on the Island.

With the evacuation of the Axis forces from Enna and Caltanissetta, it is difficult to foretell the route of the subsequent enemy advance and also the nature of their future defense tactics.

However, whatever strategy the enemy may utilize in the future, it is an undeniable fact that the war on the Island is now in a critical and decisive phase.

Eisenhower in Algiers

Domei

LISBON, July 22.—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, United States Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Sicily, returned from the front lines yesterday to his headquarters in Algiers, it was reported from the North African city today.

Eisenhower, in a conference with the press, is said to have claimed that the American forces in the western part of Sicily had made considerable gains since their landing 12 days ago. He, however, admitted that the British in the eastern section were meeting with great difficulties in advancing due to the extremely rough country.

Egyptians Are Alarmed

ANKARA.—The abnormally low water level in Egypt this summer is causing increasing alarm among the farmers, states a Cairo dispatch. Parts of Egypt and the northern part of Soudan are entirely dependent on the waters of the Nile for the irrigation of land, and for this reason the height of the flood has been recorded in Egypt annually as the chief event of the year since B.C.3600.

War Machine Effective

VICHY.—"The gigantic German war machine is running without friction; factories are working at top speed and everything is perfectly coordinated," declares Paul Rives, political director of L'Effort, who has just returned from a tour through Germany.

Portugal's Merchant Ships

LISBON.—The Portuguese mercantile fleet now consists of 54 vessels of which 13 are anchored in the Tejo River. Twenty-nine of the ships are on the run between the African colonies of Madeira and Azores and the mother country.

Admiral Decoux Given Title of F.I.C. Prince By Annam Emperor

Domei

SAIGON, July 22.—In recognition of meritorious service rendered toward the development of French Indo-China, Emperor Bao Dai of Annam will bestow the highest title of Prince on Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, through a representative who will be dispatched tomorrow to the F.I.C. administrative leaders conference now being held at Dalat. Governor-General Decoux will be the first French national to receive this title which was formerly bestowed only to close relatives of the Emperor. Today marks the third year since Vice-Admiral Decoux took over the office of Governor-General.

DE GAULLIST ISSUE VEXES PARLIAMENT

Commons Demands Churchill Reveal Attitude Toward French Rebel Regime

Domei

LISBON, July 21.—A serious exchange of fiery charges and demands took place between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the members of Parliament in the British House of Commons on Wednesday surrounding the question of whether or not the secret document made some time ago by the British Government setting forth in concrete terms its attitude toward the refugee French De Gaullist regime should be made public.

The document was compiled intended as material for British officials and newspapers. The disturbance in the House of Commons arose because a document believed to have the same contents as the British one was published in American newspapers, and this prompted the members of Parliament to demand that Churchill make public the British document.

Churchill answered these demands by clinging to the single argument that he would reveal the document, "if a secret session is held." The House members, however, hit back at the Prime Minister declaring that there was no reason why British members of Parliament had to discuss secretly what the American newspapers had already published. Observers believe that there is a possibility that this may develop into another British political crisis.

ALUMINUM SUPPLY SCARCE IN AMERICA

Magnesium Production Also Low—Shortage Seriously Cripples War Industries

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 21.—The serious decrease in the productive output of aluminum and magnesium is gravely effecting the war industries in the United States, it is reported as a result of a reliable survey made recently, according to a dispatch from New York.

According to the figures compiled by the survey, it is learned that in comparison to the yearly production of steel which total 90,000,000 tons that of aluminum and magnesium come to only 1,500,000 tons and 350,000 tons respectively.

Many Arms Loaned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 21.—The amount of arms lent-leased by the United States in June reached $1,030,000,000, Edward Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator, announced on Tuesday.

In his monthly report, Stettinius stated, "The amount lent-leased in June reached $1,030,000,000 and since the lend-lease Act took effect a total of ₹12,923,000,000 has been reached. This is the first time that the monthly amount has gone over $1,000,000,000. The amount in May, this year, was $790,000,000 and that of June last year, was $548,000,000."

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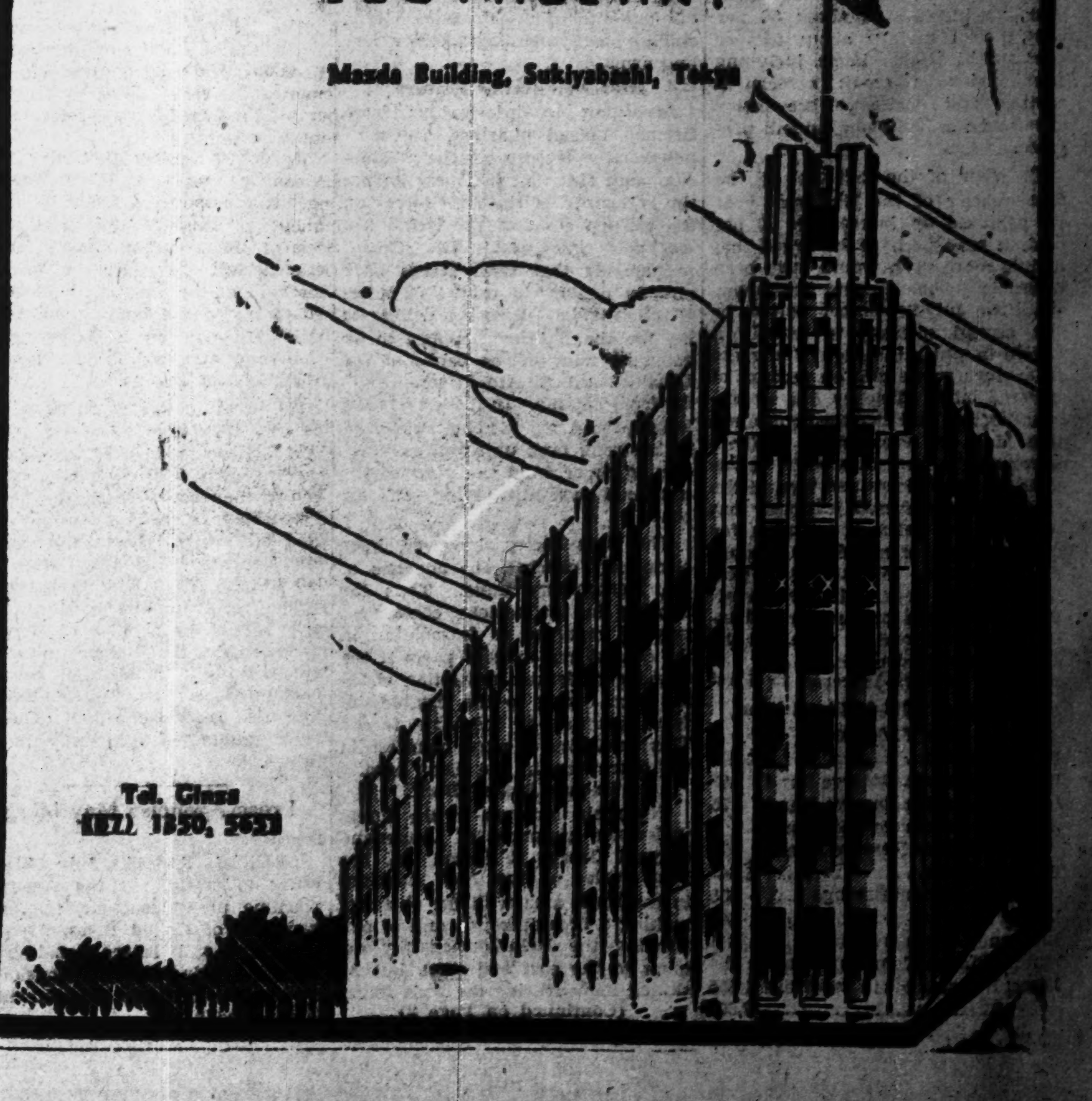

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TOKYO AND BANGKOK PUSH THOUGHT WAR

Phairot Jaiyanama's Visit Here Boosts Propaganda Fight Against Foes

By WIRAT B. SILPIN
Tokyo Correspondent, the Srikrung, Bangkok

Publicity, being an important factor of a modern nation's cultural activities, is never of greater significance than in times of war. It goes without saying that also during the present War of Greater East Asia, in which Japan and Thailand have risen in arms to fight shoulder to shoulder for the common goal, the thought war is of paramount importance, supporting and supplementing the conduct of military operations and economic warfare.

Since the conclusion of the Pact of Alliance between Japan and Thailand on December 21, 1941, and the Cultural Agreement on October 28, 1942, the two countries which have been maintaining friendly relations undisturbed through without even the slightest misunderstanding whatsoever since the very beginning of their diplomatic intercourse, have completely and perfectly co-ordinated all their efforts in the military, political, economical, and cultural fields.

It is with the aim of matching even more closely the cooperation of the two countries in the thought war, that the most responsible Thai authority in the field, Director-General Phairot Jaiyanama of the Department of Publicity, is now visiting Japan at the invitation of President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information, and this at the very most appropriate time.

While Mr. Phairot is now studying the publicity work which is being done in Japan from every possible angle and at the same time gathering first-hand impressions of the activities of the Japanese people under wartime conditions in order to be able even better to interpret Japan to the Thai people, it may be a welcome opportunity to introduce the personality and career of Thailand's first publicity official to readers in Japan.

Lawyer by Profession

Phairot Jaiyanama, following his early graduation from the Assumption College, Bangkok, specialized in the study of law in which his progress was so fast and unusual that he was made a barrister-at-law of Thailand in 1931 when he was still in his early twenties. At the age of 25, he became a lecturer of the University of Political and Moral Sciences, a post which he has been holding up to the present day, lecturing on constitutional and public law.

Soon after his graduation from college, Mr. Phairot started his career as a Government official. He was the first Thai official assigned to take charge of publicity work when a Publicity Division was first established, in 1933. Soon, he stood out as a promising young official with an unusually sharp power of judgment and as a very hard worker; and in 1935, the Government sent him to Europe to make a thorough and intensive study of publicity work in Germany and Italy for two years.

After returning to Bangkok, he resumed his duties as an official of the Department of Publicity, serving in various capacities as chief of the Enlightenment Division, secretary of the Publicity Bureau, chief of the Broadcasting Division, and chief of the Newspaper Division, thus familiarizing himself with publicity work from every possible angle.

In 1940, he was made Assistant Director-General of the Department of Publicity.

His appointment to the present post of the Director-General of the Thai Department of Publicity was made in 1942. Besides, he is holding an important post on the committee of the Thai National Culture Institute, which is under the direct leadership of the Thai Premier.

Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, the Thai Premier, has often summoned Mr. Phairot in the small hours of the morning to have him attend special conferences of Government leaders, or whenever the Premier wished him to launch a prompt and efficient publicity campaign with regard to any urgent political issue. On such and other special occasions, mimeographed or hurriedly printed information, explanations, or announcements were sent out. Many of the important official statements and announcements are drafted by Mr. Phairot personally.

Mr. Phairot is one of the most active persons, either in war or peace time, undertaking trips to different parts of the country and even to the front lines, directing publicity campaigns on the spot.

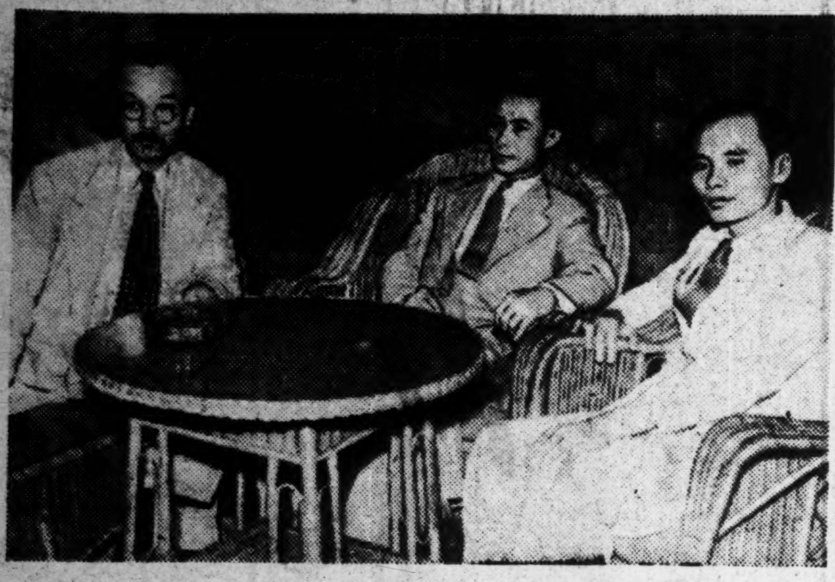
Serves as Spokesman

Another significant capacity in which Mr. Phairot is serving his country is that of a spokesman of the Thai Government, and in accordance with the Government's policy, the spokesman is attaching much importance to the press.

In his regular press conferences at the Department of Publicity, he has commanded the highest respect and personal esteem of all Thai and foreign correspondents, with whom he discusses current events and problems of the day in a most friendly atmosphere. Though, with his mere 34 years of age, Mr. Phairot is, if not the youngest, one of the youngest of all Government spokesmen in the world, he is famous for his sharp and cutting comments, his witty remarks, and his skilful refutation of enemy propaganda.

Nowhere has the skill of the spokesman a greater opportunity to become manifest than at his press conferences. The correspondents have to fathom the policy and attitude of the Government by scrutinizing the spokesman, who is backed by the Premier. To have been able to execute his task to the satisfaction of both, his Premier and Government on one hand, and the correspondents on the other, is indeed the highest aim a spokesman could ever aspire for.

Indo-China Artists Here



Visiting Japan at the invitation of the Society for International Cultural Relations are three painters from French Indo-China; Nguydn Namfon, instructor at the Hanoi University of Oriental Arts (left), Luong Xuannhi (center), and Nguydn Van-ty (right). They will increase their understanding of Japan through a study of Japanese art, thus to contribute further toward Japanese-French Indo-China friendship.

AN ANNAMESE ABROAD

Raw Fish—A Japanese Delicacy

By HOQUANPHUOC

Shortly after my arrival in this country, a Japanese friend who had spent over a year in Annam wanted to repay the hospitality extended to him by my people, and invited me to spend a day with him.

"Have you ever tasted Japanese food?"

"Yes, I have," I said enthusiastically, mentioning some Sukiyaki parties I had been to in Shanghai.

"But there are other good things besides Sukiyaki," my friend protested.

Mr. Hoquanphuoc

Knowing too well what my friend meant by "other good things," I was rather alarmed, for I disapproved of the custom of eating raw fish. Somehow, a French "bleeding beefsteak" suited me better. Fortunately, as if guessing my secret thoughts, my friend continued:

"Some day you will taste them at my home, for my mother is a rather excellent cook. She would get cross if I took you to a Japanese restaurant. Today, however, we shall go to a Chinese restaurant."

I was grateful for his kind attention. Besides "some day" in Shanghai means "perhaps or never"—and I had left China only six weeks before. If he really means to serve me with raw fish, I thought, at least the ordeal would not take place today. Full of such reflections, I followed my friend into a popular Chinese restaurant with the colorful name of "Peking." It was really a good dinner.

When I said good-bye to the Japanese Consul in Shanghai, I was especially recommended not to be surprised at the new kind of life I would have in Japan. At that time I had interpreted it as a warning against food shortage, but I found I was greatly mistaken.

At the "Peking" we had the same famous Cantonese dishes I used to have in Shanghai. It is true that the inevitable hors d'oeuvres were reduced to only three dishes, while the main course was composed of six dishes instead of ten, but the traditional dishes of "shark's fin," of "fried prawn in brown sauce," of "chop-suey," etc., made me live again my last days in China.

The psychologist was right in saying that the quickest way to a man's heart is through his stomach. Before the end of the meal we had become fast friends. I was full of praise for the Japanese system of commodity distribution and food rationing, not to mention the excellent culinary art in Tokyo restaurants.

"You will come to my house today," my friend decided suddenly. "I want you to dine with me tonight; my mother will prepare us some Japanese delicacies." Without waiting for my answer, since we were already fast friends by virtue of so many ideas in common, he went straight to a telephone in the adjoining room.

That day I had my first Japanese dinner. . . with three courses of Raw Fish!

My friend's mind was too clouded with the vapors of the Sake we had imbibed as an "appetizer" to notice my lack of enthusiasm. I managed to transfer unnoticed the contents of the first dish into my bowl of hot soup, and found with relief that the raw fish, when thus half-boiled, was not so bad. My friend was overjoyed at my empty plate. Then, noticing that Raw Fish Number 2 and Number 3 were still untouched, he urged me, saying:

"My mother spent over three hours preparing it; you must finish it up without standing on ceremony."

He stopped drinking to observe my way of holding the chopsticks. Although it was January my forehead was beaded with perspiration. "You will go through with this like a good Christian," I told myself, as I tried to recall all the quotations from the **Holy Script** about the necessity of doing penance. Then, "holding fast my heart with both hands," I swallowed the first bit of Raw Fish I had ever eaten in my life. To my great surprise, nothing terrible happened in fact it was delicious!

Just at this moment my friend's young sister came in, loaded with additional dishes. She joined her brother in praising my being "exactly like a Japanese," while urging and telling me how to help myself in the Japanese manner. She spoke a refined English, in a musical voice, and I was rather fascinated by her beauty and her frank, childish manners. Was it courtesy, vanity or stupidity? I don't know exactly, but the fact was that I did clean up those dishes under the approving eyes of my host and his lovely sister.

Since that day, I have always preferred a Japanese dinner to any other.

China's Power Strengthened By French Act

(Continued from Page 1)

tremely passive attitude in their cooperation with the National Government.

Now that the French Concession has come to be retroceded to Nanking, the opportunistic Shanghai financiers will be deprived of their special position and will turn to cooperating with the National Government in the prosecution of New China's administrative policies.

Taxing Chinese Residents

The restoration of the concession will enable the Nanking Government to tax the Chinese residents there and its financial potentiality will be further strengthened.

Moreover, the properties of the same concession to be returned to Nanking which are estimated at more than 1,200,000,000 yuan will mean a great deal to the strengthening of the National Government's coffer.

The administration of Greater Shanghai has so far been very complicated inasmuch as the area has been divided into the Special Municipality, International Settlement and the French Concession. Under such circumstances, a unified administration of this city has been a virtual impossibility and this fact has produced various obstacles in the way of reorganizing Shanghai after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

With the surrender of the concession, these obstacles will have been eradicated at a stroke and a unified administration and economic control will be realized.

NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

How difficult the Americans are now finding it to transport Chiang-aid goods and, in return, to obtain tin, tungsten and tung oil, of which there is a serious shortage in the United States, is graphically shown in an article written by Edgar Snow in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Interesting excerpts from this article follow:

We took off in brisk air from a mile-high airport in Yunnan, climbing slowly over the red earth and the many-colored rice fields, until presently we crossed over a lake nestling snugly among the hills and turned our nose into the afternoon sun which hung above the highlands of Tibet. We were headed across the roof of the world along an air line which aviators describe as the most hazardous on the globe. This route connects India and China, carrying airplane parts, ammunition, TNT, gasoline and bombs to Southern Yunnan and Northern Burma and bringing back to India tin, tungsten and tung oil. I had gotten a hop on a plane returning to India with a cargo of tin bars.

It was disconcerting take-off. With nearly a ton overload, as usual, our C-47 felt her joints protesting as we lumbered into the air. When she was fifty feet off the ground, with her landing gear just tucked up, the lady shuddered and sighed and began settling like a stone. Then the propellers bit harder and she came out of it in time, but just barely in time, and you wondered how often luck like that could hold.

"Every time a man takes up a ship on this run he risks his life as surely as a fighter pilot or bombardier in combat," Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, our Air Force staff officer up at Chungking, told me. "The weather is the worst in the world. There are no accurate maps and lots of the country has never been surveyed. Our C-47's are just ordinary Douglas transports and they are exposed to enemy interceptors all along the route.

"They carry no arms except tommy guns, and under the circumstances it would take a miracleman to hit anything farther than 100 yards distant. They are unarmored and have no pursuit protection, and they are outclassed every way by the enemy fighter."

We headed south towards Burma, avoiding dense cloud masses over a country where unannounced peaks have a habit of abruptly getting in your way. Only a few days earlier some of our bombers had paid tragically to learn about that.

Our load also forces us lower and farther south. Only the pilots had oxygen masks.

One of the crew men soon sighted what looked like an enemy plane. Scott pulled the ship up close to its ceiling. We bumped along just under the soup, ready to go into it if necessary. Down below lay a city.

The enemy plane, if such it was, was soon lost in the white sea around us, and we got over the gorges finally with no bullet holes in our wings. Then we began to climb. At 17,000 feet we were as high as we could take our tin. Up there, without oxygen, it is a struggle to stay conscious.

For an hour we kept up there, hoping that there were no peaks 17,000 feet high in our path hoping but not knowing whether there were or not. Maps were useless. There was a stiff wind blowing us off course, and all around us an eerie twilight, as at the gateway to Shangri-La.

Once a shaft of sunshine broke through and a few miles off to the right we saw a black mountain raising its snow-plumed head a good couple of thousand feet above us. In a moment it was gone again.

While Scott tried to find this peak on his maps, I wondered how many more like it were lying around modestly and inconspicuously between us and Assam. But an hour passed and we saw nothing more, and because we had hit nothing I concluded that we were over India.

We were on instruments, but even instruments and a grade-A pilot like Scott couldn't guarantee our location or let us downstairs through the closedrawn curtains surrounding us. A range of snow peaks lies within sight of our landing field in Assam, and if it were clear weather we would now have been looking right at it. Without a radio beam it was solely up to the pilot to bring us in. He worked at this almost an hour, but still we couldn't get down, and there was only a half hour of daylight left.

The co-pilot admitted that if we didn't find an exit soon, we would very likely fly below the Himalaya belt and bail out over the tea gardens. Nance and I started going over the parachutes and discovered that all the knives were missing from the pockets. This was a minor worry.

What I noticed especially was that we had five parachutes and there were six people aboard. Any well-trained war correspondent can tell you why, in this situation, the future struck me as one of totally unrelieved gloom.

Luck still hung around, however. Scott found the ladder he was looking for at last, and we came down in a hurry. At dusk we leveled out just above the Brahmaputra, which was moving lazily through the tangled darkness of the jungle, a sight that was beautiful beyond belief. But by the time we located the airfield it was raining that thick Assamese rain which is as opaque as a blackboard, and the ceiling dropped to thirty feet.

Scott must have felt his way in with the help of virtue accumulated in Sunday school in his youth. It was almost dark when we arrived at the operations shed and received the congratulations of the rest of the ferry gang. They had been holding their breaths for us for more than an hour.

Scarcely a plane comes into Assam or Yunnan these days whose crew does not credit luck for its escape somewhere along the route a high mountain revealed directly ahead by a fortunate break of the clouds, or a pilot, without a radio operator and with his instruments out of whack, flying blind over Assam and expecting to crash, only to astonish himself by hitting the airfield on the nose as a result of expert dead reckoning.

Once I stopped over at "Y" field in Northern Assam, where Colonel Haynes was in command, to ride on a food ship which was dropping rice to troops as they retreated along the mountain trails of Northern Burma. As usual the weather was sticky, with no visibility to speak of. But the plane went up anyway and in half an hour located a narrow gorge. Flying low between the walls of the gorge, the pilot tried to find traces of the weary, hungry men. Suddenly the plane was enveloped in a pocket of clouds. When it emerged, it was confronted dead ahead by a mossy precipice, so close that the pilot claimed he could count the raindrops on the leaves of the trees. An almost vertical bank barely saved the ship and its crew.

Flying under such conditions, obscurely working long hours from dawn to dusk for lieutenants' and captains' pay, these lads deserve full recognition for their work. While the Tigers volunteered to fight for China and for $600 a month plus $500 for each enemy plane downed the new boys coming in are making no more than pencil pushers in Washington, and they are here because the President wants them here. They get no bonuses and they have no special personal reasons for being in the place. Many are so homesick for Missouri, Ohio or wherever She happens to be, that they cannot appreciate the grandeur of their adventure. Many of them just know that yesterday you were home where you could drink good beer, smoke plausible cigarettes and date a blonde, while today you have got a map, a plane and an order to fly the Himalayas and not a blonde or a good smoke in the whole country.

Few fliers have had a chance to cram about this part of the world before arriving. Even one of our generals confesses that he could not have put his finger on a map of Asia and hit within a couple of thousand miles of the city he has been ordered to help defend.

Chinese Boys Visiting Here Impressed By Wartime Spirit of Nippon Students

Ten bright-eyed boys of China are now on an educational tour of Japan under the auspices of the National Committee of the Japanese Y.M.C.A. With them is their pastor, the Rev. Wang Ming-te of Nanking.

Forty busy days is their scheduled visit in Japan and Manchoukuo, of which 14 will be spent in Japan's Capital, visiting schools and other educational centers. They will then proceed to Gotemba, where for four days they will work side by side with Japanese students of their own age. From Gotemba, they will go to Osaka and Kobe, where they will also visit schools before leaving for home via Manchoukuo.

The Rev. Mr. Wang, in speaking of their visit, said, "We don't expect any immediate result of the boys, the oldest of whom is barely 20, from this initial visit to Japan, but we know that unconsciously they will absorb the motivating spirit of Japanese students.

"Moreover, this visit and the things they see will be an experience which none of them will ever forget. Already they have sensed and expressed profound admiration for the earnestness of the Japanese student. In fact some are determined to return to Japan for further studies after graduation from their present schools.

"Aside from this, the boys are still much too interested in just looking around to voice any other opinions. I for one, however, can say that I find Japan far more beautiful than any picture I had formed in my mind. This beauty is not only of scenery, or of the vast cities, which too are wonderful, but of the spirit of the people. This indeed is wonderful. Within the few days I have been here, I have been able to observe this. With one mind they work, with one aim in view, even to the small school children.

"As I travel through their country-side and participate of their hospitality I feel more drawn than ever to the Japanese people. Even the staple food rice is common to both our countries. All this has served to remind me afresh that Japan and China are fundamentally alike in many ways, and familiarity with each other's cultures, thoughts and ideals will, I am sure, further enhance this bound between us. The boys of today will be the men of tomorrow, and that is when the results of this trip will bear fruit."

New Life Boat

MADRID.—A life-boat which is well-nigh beyond capsizing has been designed by a Spanish shipbuilder. It can list to an angle of almost 90 degrees and yet right itself again. It is able to accommodate 45 persons.

Diesel-Engine Train

LISBON.—Diesel-engine driven railway coaches built by a Portuguese plant will be placed in service on the Lisbon-Porto line shortly. They will be capable of accommodating 28 passengers and attaining a speed of 80 k.p.h.

BORNEO WIPING OUT MALARIA EPIDEMIC

Lieutenant Shinonaga Helps Islanders by Stimulating Health Campaign

From malaria-ridden Borneo comes the inspiring story of First-Lieutenant Masamoto Shinonaga's heroic struggle for the conquest of malaria, one of the great afflictions of the peoples of the Southern Regions.

The story of First-Lieutenant Shinonaga whose name may one day be added to those which already adorn the annals of Japan's medical progress, is told by the Yomiuri-Hochi.

After graduating from the Showa Medical College, Tokyo, he became greatly interested in malaria, and upon being dispatched to Borneo at the outset of the war, immediately devoted himself to the investigation of malaria touring through South Borneo, particularly in Balik Papan, Tarakan, Tangarong and Samarinda.

In the island, he saw the prevalence of tropical diseases, due to the Dutch and British rulers who had deliberately and criminally kept the native inhabitants ignorant of sanitation and hygiene. He determined to free them from their plight and turned his attention to malaria.

He organized an "epidemic" prevention corps and started a wholesale extermination of the parasites. Undergrowths were cleared, marshes and pools drained, ditches reconstructed, and every means were taken to dry up the source of mosquito life. Blood tests were also made and anti-malaria pills were distributed.

First-Lieutenant Shinonaga at the beginning offered 10 sen per mosquito to encourage the islanders to catch them. Due to this and other anti-malaria precautions, the number of malaria-germ carriers in certain areas dropped from 809 in February of last year to less than 100 in June of the same year.

The native inhabitants fully appreciating the efforts of the Japanese military doctors, have extended unlimited cooperation, enabling the speedy reconstruction and development of the island. Also, the work of the Japanese officer will contribute greatly to the rehabilitation of the oil fields in Borneo.

In the course of his study of malaria, First-Lieutenant Shinonaga added to the known 26 different species of mosquitoes in Borneo three others which he discovered.

Such work as his is not without danger, and he himself was twice stricken with the disease from which he sought to save others. The second time he was down with the fever he remained unconscious for a week, but soon after his recovery he resumed his struggle against the dreaded parasite.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1943

Sabotage of the Capitalists

On the heels of the flood of reports about the strikes of miners, automobile workers and other American laborers have come additional dispatches revealing the role that the manufacturers themselves have played in bottle-necking United States war efforts These later reports disclose the appalling lack of war-consciousness, the absence of genuine patriotism, which characterizes the entire American people in the current war. And they give a clue to one of the most potent reasons why the United States will eventually lose the war: selfish profit-seeking at the expense of all other considerations.

One American commentator, referring to the activities of the Senate Sherman Committee on Aviation Progress, declared recently that the committee "brings to light serious weaknesses of our aviation program." He added that in investigations of complaints made against the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. the committee accused the corporation "in forceful and frank language . . . of attempting to force defective parts and materials on the Government." The commentator said that although the aviation company immediately came back with the claim that many of the criticisms made by the senatorial investigators had already been corrected, "it was a weak retort."

Later, on July 19, a New York dispatch reported that the United States Government had instituted proceedings against the Antonelli Fireworks Company, accusing seven of its officials of attempting to sell defective incendiary flares and other defective materials to the Government. The Government peevishly demanded fines of $2,000 apiece from each of the officials mentioned and double damage for losses which might have been incurred by the Government through the use of the defective materials. It is interesting to note that the word "sabotage" was used by the authorities in blunt accusation of the activities of these indicted manufacturers.

The above cases are only isolated instances of the virtual epidemic of wilfully carried out violations of wartime regulations by manufacturers in the United States. Almost every industry which has a vital connection with American war efforts has had a number of similar cases to report. The Federal Bureau of Investigation under Edgar J. Hoover a few days ago proudly announced that there had been not one case of sabotaging of war plants by foreign agents since the outbreak of the war, but it failed to mention that native Americans, from the great mass of workers, skilled and unskilled, to the so-called "Captains of Industry" have been deliberately sabotaging war production by their desire to gain a few extra dollars of profit.

Sabotage, especially where it concerns war efforts, is an ugly and extremely dangerous matter. The constant appeals the American authorities are making to both the manufacturers and the workers not to engage in activities which will mean the loss of lives on the fighting fronts are an indication of the widespread nature of the evil of sabotage in America. Then, too, the mild corrective measures taken by the American Government to meet this menace tell of the uneasy fear which the authorities feel with regard to the American public's reaction to any official interference with their "liberty"—the liberty of doing whatever they want to do regardless of how it will affect the welfare of their nation.

But this pursuance of selfish gain by the Americans in disregard of their country's war efforts is not really to be wondered at. In a sense, it is an entirely natural phenomenon. For how can the people be expected to be patriotic when their leaders have not given them any plausible war aim to fight for? How can the people be expected to subordinate their own interests to that of the nation as a whole when their President presents them with a series of nauseating, bewildering statements that look suspiciously like hashed over versions of the pronouncements which tragic President Wilson fed the American people in 1917? To the American people, the present war has brought them nothing, promises them nothing, except the opportunity to make a few unholy dollars. And they are making the most of that opportunity, regardless of what the frantic Administration officials say.

What Price Glory!

Some time ago with appropriate ceremonies a cemetery was dedicated at the Prisoners of War Camp at Mukden. A major of the Coast Artillery Corps of the United States Army delivered the keynote address on behalf of the American prisoners of war. It was not a pleasant message which he presented; in fact it was like a voice from the grave. It was a message of accusation and warning to the American people at home, an indictment of the irresponsible blunders of the glory-seeking American leaders which sent hundreds of American boys to untimely graves in a prison camp in far-off Manchuria.

Here are some of the things which that American major said:

"I want you to remember always that any one of the two hundred men who rest here was someone's buddy, some mother's son. They have paid in part the wages of war—a war for which they as individuals were entirely innocent. Millions of others. . . .will die in the same way before peace will come. Take this picture and that thought home with you because, as you know, things like this do not find their way to the pages of history books. We are inclined to publicize the so-called Glory of War and to conceal the true facts as to cause and effect. You may never know the cause of the present war, but here you see at first hand one of its effects. . . . .

"In conclusion let us concentrate on the message that these dead would most likely give if they were privileged to speak again. I am certain that . . . .the substance of their message would undoubtedly be 'You, the living, must profit by the knowledge that we died as a result of mistakes made by others as well as our own. Take care of yourselves. Think! Your chances of survival are better if you do.' "

In these grim, restrained words the Americans who have come face to face with death on distant battlefields or in prison accuse their thoughtless leaders. In their encounter with hard reality, they have passed beyond histrionics, beyond melodramatic outbursts. With taut understatement they merely mutter: "We have been made to pay the price for a war the responsibility for which we as individuals are entirely innocent. We have been made to die as the result of mistakes made by others, by those who publicized the 'glory' of war and hid from us the true facts as to cause and effect. For those who still have the chance, think! Think of how our leaders betrayed us. Think of how they needlessly led us into a hopeless war. Think how they blunderingly meddled in affairs which were of no concern to us all over the world. Think of how they are still sacrificing our comrades for the chimera of glory. Think! Will you allow these mistakes to continue? Think! Your chances of survival are better if you do."

These forlorn prisoners huddled about the graves of their comrades thousands of miles away from home at last see with stark vividness the criminal blunders of their leaders at Washington. They see at last the price which America will have to pay for her mad dream of intervening in the far corners of Asia and Europe and Africa where no legitimate American interests can be really conceived. They want their folks at home to see what they have at last come to see. So they cry: "Think" How long will it be before the rest of the American people wake up to the same truth!

A Year Ago Today

July 23, 1942

Taking the first step in the non-obedience and non-violence movement, Mahatma Gandhi is said to have issued a manifesto to all Indian merchants to close their doors and to cooperate whole-heartedly in maintaining the resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress for the ousting of British influence from India.

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An extreme shortage of farm labor, especially in the fertile San Joaquin Valley, California, has been experienced in the United States.

• • •

Apparently dissatisfied with the labor policy of the Australian Government, the employees of the New South Wales Colliery in Australia, exclusive supplier to Australian wartime industry, have gone on a strike. This strike is an indication of the complete lack of wartime control in Australian industry.

• • •

Manifesting the enthusiasm of Japan's youth toward contributing to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, 90 per cent of the inquiries made at the Consultation Chamber of East Asiatic Affairs, established six months ago within the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, concern the desire of Japanese youths to go to the Southern Regions.

GERMAN WHITE BOOK REVEALS BRITAIN'S GUILT IN TERROR RAIDS

Brutal Enemy Attacks on Civilians and Cultural Relics Fill Entire World With Deep Indignation

(Special to the Nippon Times)

The death of women and children, caused by the British and American air attacks upon the European civilian population, and the irreplaceable losses that were inflicted upon the precious cultural heritage of the Occident, have aroused the deepest indignation all over the world. Whenever people have still some feeling for the laws of a decent war conduct, the question is asked as to the aim of these senseless destructions.

This question is asked the more urgently, the more the world public realizes that the purely military effects of the air war are in no way and can never be of decisive importance for the outcome of the war. In Great Britain and the United States this reaction has not remained unnoticed. More and more people, nations, secular and ecclesiastical dignitaries are expressing their horror at the results of the British-American air terror which is giving a so far unknown aspect to this war.

Bragging About Air Terror

The British and the Americans are publicly bragging about this air terror and trying to make-believe that Europe could eventually be defeated by such means. But they also realize that the world does not share this opinion and that they are isolated from all those who up till now endeavored to remain neutral in this war. London and Washington now want to counteract this isolation by an attempt at justifying the air terror. Neither military nor moral arguments are however at their disposal. Not even in London proof can be furnished that the killing of women and children, the smashing of churches, the burning of hospitals and living quarters have ethics of their own.

The British and the American war conduct is therefore in an embarrassing situation. On the one hand, they do not want to give up the air terror in their blind fury because they consider it an effective means to fight the Axis Powers in Europe. On the other hand, however, they want to justify themselves morally. This dilemma explains the hypocritical assertion, voiced in the United States and Great Britain, that it was Germany who started the air terror against the civilian population. The British and the Americans—this is the meaning of all utterances in London and Washington, made on this subject.—are doing nothing else than what the Germans have always done. The British and American air attacks upon Europe are nothing new, but a reprisal action. The blows are now rendered to the Germans which they at first dealt out themselves.

Assertions Untrue

Every one of these assertions is not true. They are conscious lies and of such a stupidity and impudence at that, that one must ask oneself for whom they are meant. No matter how fast events in the last years moved, the memory of our contemporaries generally is not as short and deceptive as all that. Just as the submarine war was not the cause but the consequence of the British blockade, the air terror is a purely British invention.

To give a full answer to the question of the origin of the air terror, raised by the British and the Americans, the German Foreign Office has therefore seen fit to publish all relevant documents in its possession. Documentary evidence has thus been furnished which could not be imagined more complete and convincing. The White Book is divided into three parts.

The first part deals with the international discussions held before the war with regard to a possible limitation of the air war. It appears from the protocols that Germany again and again demanded a categorical ban on bombing, and the abolition of bombers, poison gas and incendiary bombs.

Fuehrer Favored Abolition

The address of the Fuehrer which he held on May 17, 1933, had pointed the way in this direction. While a number of states supported the German demands, the negotiations were finally frustrated by the reservations of the British Government. At that time already it became apparent that the British Government adhered to the principle of using the air war against the civilian population for the same reason they had adopted the principle of starving the civilian population by the blockade.

Leading Englishmen like Baldwin, Chamberlain, Londonderry, Sassoon and Churchill shared the opinion that bombing attacks against the civilian population were a means a future war could not do without. Not even in times of peace did Great Britain want to abandon this method.

The British negotiators invented the term of "police bombing" as the British experts today coined the term of "area bombing" in order to designate a bombardment without regard to the character of the targets. Philipp Sassoon who as Under State Secretary of the Air Ministry defending these views before the House of Commons on March 9, 1934 declared that the task of the Royal Air Force in the British Empire could not only consist in fighting locusts or in dropping woollen blankets. In the air too the policeman had to join hands with the philanthropist. This remark reflects the attempt of the British Government to counteract the efforts at limiting the air war by declaring the use of air bombardments a humane measure. The same view was held by Baldwin who two years earlier exclaimed, one had to kill more women and children than the enemy if one wanted to protect oneself.

Recommends Terrorism

That the basic adherence of the British to the air terror, proclaimed in times of peace, was not destined to remain a theory in the war, appears from the discussions which were held between the British and the French General Staffs since about March 1938, i.e. one and a half years before the outbreak of the war. Again and again it is the British who urge the French "to take off the gloves in the air war from the very start."

The plans to annihilate the civilian population of the Ruhr district from the air, as appears from the documents of the White Book, were already submitted by the British at a meeting of the supreme war council of the Allies in London on November 17, 1939. If they were not executed at first, it was because of the resistance of the French who were afraid of German reprisal attacks.

On the other hand the Government of the Reich in continuation of their efforts at humanizing the air war, made before the outbreak of the war, adopted a number of measures after its beginning in order to put this idea into practice. Characteristic of this attitude was the Fuehrer's address of September 1, 1939, which was followed by practical orders to the armed forces. To this German conduct of the air war in the first year of the war the second part of the White Book is dedicated. It deals chiefly with the air war in Poland, in Holland, France and Belgium.

Reich Position Clarified

A historical account is rendered of the air bombardments of Warsaw and Rotterdam, again and again referred to by the enemy propaganda. The documents, published in the White Book, not only show that on the German side everything was undertaken in order to except the civilian population from the effects of the air war and to limit the attacks to purely military objects, but also that the enemy acknowledged this fact. The British Under State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the French Air Attache in Warsaw are witnesses whose authority can not even be contested by the enemy.

It further appears from the documents that Warsaw as well as Rotterdam could have been spared a bombardment from the air if the enemy had not transformed these towns into fortresses and defended them as such. On the German side one was perfectly ready to grant Rotterdam and Warsaw the same conditions as those which were granted to responsible commanders of towns like Brussels, Paris and Bordeaux with the result that the civilian population in these towns suffered no loss of life and property whatever.

In their simply incomprehensible delusion the commanders of Warsaw and Rotterdam did not comply with the request for surrender, but exposed the civilian population of these towns to the bombardment, although from the military point of view their action was perfectly futile and seen from the human angle a senseless brutality.

Describes Air War

The third part of the White Book gives a complete description of the German-British air war. If any further evidence had been needed as to who started this air war, it is furnished by this documentary material in an overwhelming manner. It is shown how for months British airplanes attacked various objects in Germany without the German High Command adopting reprisal measures. In spite of the growing losses one was inclined, on the German side, during the first months of the British air war, to ascribe the action of the enemy to errors.

As late as January 1940 an order was issued to the armed forces, expressly forbidding air attacks upon the British Isles. Only in April 1940 the German High Command became aware of the British attacks upon civilian objects taking place according to a definite plan. The impression this recognition produced, was such as to be expressly mentioned in the communique of the High Command of April 25, 1940. The British paid no heed to this warning and continued their air terror.

Not even now did Germany hit back but waited until June 20, 1940, before the first order to retaliate for the British air attacks which had begun many months before and continuously increased in violence, was issued.

On July 19, 1940, however, the Fuehrer in his Reichstag speech again addressed an "appeal to reason in England." It remained unheeded. Britain's sole reply consisted in the dropping of bombs on the Goethe House in Weimar and on the Bismark mausoleum at Friedrichsruh.

Living Quarters Attacked

On August 6, 1940, the first series of British air attacks upon living quarters of the Reich capital began. After these attacks had been borne also, the German air force began to retaliate by attacking London. The Fuehrer's speech of November 8, 1940, and his subsequent addresses made the German point-of view clear to all the world. They showed how the British had been warned again and again, how they considered these warnings as a weakness on the German side and how in their incorrigible hatred they introduced night attacks upon the civilian population and thus a still more cruel element into the air war.

As soon as the European conflict with Bolshevism began, the British air terror was resumed. It was now supported by the United States with material and very soon with crews also. But only after the entry of the United States into the war did the air terror enter its present phase. The White Book demonstrates how the political and military leaders of the United States and Great Britain incite each other to more and more brutal methods of bombarding the civilian population, how the demands, voiced by the British press with unparalleled cynicism, to abandon "target bombing" in favor of "area bombing" are complied with by the Royal Air Force, and how the British and American public are exultant at the announcements of the losses of human lives and the destructions of cultural monuments. The share of the Americans in these events is the more revolting as it is based on the conviction that the American continent is out of reach of retaliatory measures.

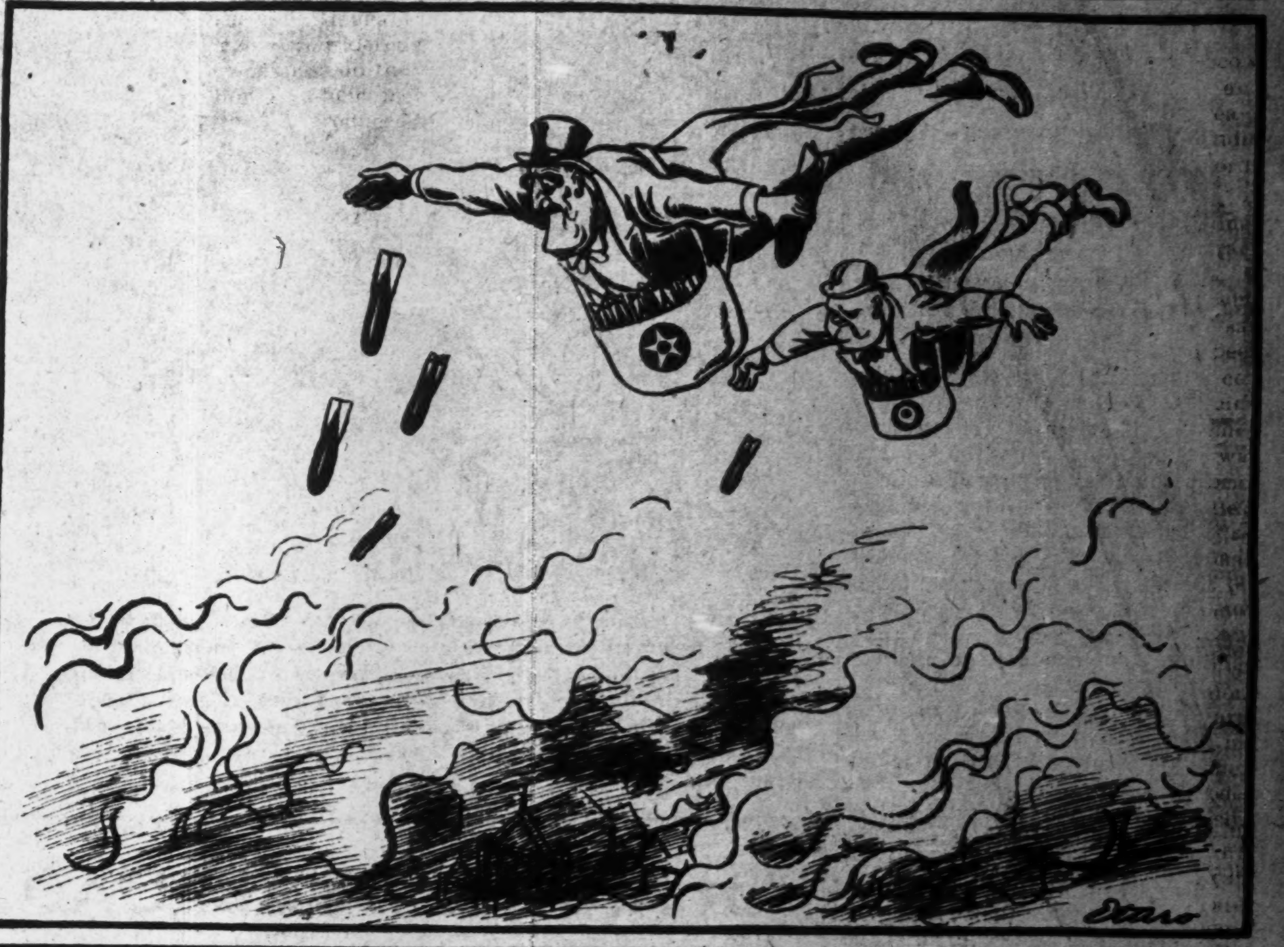
Is Complete Collection

The survey of the degeneration of air terror, compiled in the White Book, is the most complete collection of documents one can imagine. The White Book demonstrates that the air terror against the civilian population and the brutalization of the war, initiated by the British in the war they forced upon Germany, could have been avoided if the British had paid any heed to the German proposals for humanizing the air war before the war, at the outbreak of the war and during the war itself.

The collection of documents proves that the air terror is the result of a carefully prepared British plan aiming at the destruction of cultural monuments in Germany and Italy and even in entire Europe. Lord Winster's letter, quoted in the White Book, constitutes the irrefutable testimony of a leading Englishman that the air terror in its present form was planned and prepared before the war already by the British Government.

For the contemporaries as well as for later generations the documents of the White Book form a striking accusation of those who bear the responsibility for the air terror. Churchill and Roosevelt are here convoked before the tribunal of History. Their sole responsibility for the senseless barbarism of their inhuman war methods is established once and for all. Beyond that, however, they are also bearing the responsibility for the consequences of the retaliation, once the hour of retaliation has struck. Eye for eye and tooth for tooth they will be repaid. And from this just punishment no brazen attempt at denying their guilt will be able to save them.

Vandals!



JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Literary Renaissance of Yedo Period

By SANTARO
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Part III

Men's designs are sometimes promoted or thwarted in a most surprising manner, to the confounding of all foresight. The encouragement of classical studies, for instance, not unnaturally led to the resuscitation of ancient social and political ideas. The flower of Japan's ancient thought was nothing less than a whole-hearted loyalty to the Throne, exemplified by the clear-cut relationship between the Emperor and the people. So the pursuers of ancient learning, especially the nobles of Kyoto and their satellites, as they advanced in their researches, came gradually to contrast the glories of bygone days with the prevailing actualities, and to dream more and more about the past in their ardent hope that the past might revive in the future.

By and by the waves of learning invaded the wide-spreading prospering classes, forming the so-called plebeian or mercantile communites in Osaka and Kyoto. They were fast learning the words of the old sages—Confucius and his disciples. Now, one common characteristic of sages in every clime or age is a liberalizing or humanitarian idea. Both by words and acts they taught or seemed to teach the doctrine that all people are of equal importance in the eyes of the gods and that rule therefore must be administered for the benefit of all, not for any particular class or family; which was an idea inimical to the principle, on which the Shogunate system had been built.

A Delicate Question

Lastly, the duty of loyalty to the Shogunate which the Bakufu schoolmen had made it a point to impress upon the people at large, had the anomalous effect of making some of them ponder the question as to the rightful object of loyalty. In times of piping peace there could be no question of doubt: the Shogun was to be served with all loyalty as the duly accredited vicegerent of the Throne. But what if trouble occurred, as indeed it was destined to occur in the pre-Restoration days, between Kyoto and Yedo—what then should be the proper attitude of the people as loyal subjects of Nippon—whom should they regard as their true lord and master? A vague theoretical interrogation at first, it gradually gathered a concrete form, developing into a doubt, a misgiving, finally a "dangerous" thought, till it became, in the minds of many, an article of faith worth fighting for or even shedding their blood for.

Just as rulers, it is said, rule themselves out, or money-grabbers ensure their own impoverishment in the long run, so the Tokugawa revivalists of the old learning were actually sowing the seeds of their own political suicide a few centuries later. As they had sown, so did they reap. But this must be said, that their sins were greatly mitigated by their posterity, for it was in large measure owing to the loyalist propaganda and patriotic "direct action" of men of Mito under their Lord who was one of the lineal descendants of Iyeyasu, that the demolition of the Shogunate system was effected.

It seemed as though Iyeyasu, with his uncanny insight into the future, long before Hideyoshi died, was preparing himself for what he should do after his master was gone and he had stepped into his shoes. At Nagoya, Kyushu, where he was encamped in 1592, as one of his generals, during his historic overseas campaign, he had among his entourage Fujiwara Seika, noted Confucian scholar, to improve his leisure moments with lectures on old classics. Thereby, he exemplified in himself the old precept, "Do not in wartime forget things of peaceful days and vice versa."

After his return to Yedo in the following year, Iyeyasu continued his studies as diligently as ever. Fujiwara Seika declining the offer of commission in Yedo which he had offered, Iyeyasu took in his place Hayashi Doshun, Seika's greatest pupil, as his tutor, scribe and adviser, for whom the old man had a very high esteem. He was the same Hayashi, founder of the Teishu school of Confucianism in Japan which later became a kind of orthodox learning with the Bakufu, whose descendants continued to head the great Confucian school (Seido) of Yedo down to the time of the Restoration.

Jusha (Confucian scholars) or Kangakusha (Chinese scholars) were not the only learned ones Iyeyasu had collected; he had about him a whole temple-ful of Buddhist priests to coach him on the temporal art of how to govern the country advantageously. The most celebrated among them were Soden and Tenkai, and so great was his confidence in them that they were called "Kokui-no-Saisho" (blacked-robed Prime Ministers). A word here may be said about Tenkai. Of him Iyeyasu was wont to say, whenever there was a difficult question to answer, "Ask Tenkai." He evidently thought that Tenkai knew all things under the sun, and that whatsoever he did not know was not worth knowing. He was the founder of the great Kanyeiji temple at Uyeno, and the doer of many other wonderful things of which the memory remains still today. He lived to the unbelievable age of 108, dying in 1643. At Uyeno Park there stands a little to the right of the Imperial Museum a Buddhist temple sacred unto the memory of Tenkai.

His Last Work

Assisted by such a bright constellation of scholars, sacred and profane, Iyeyasu was able to leave in the field of culture as splendid a legacy as he had in the records of warlike exploits.

One of the most creditable things he did was to build a large library of old books and manuscripts, to which he addressed himself with characteristic zeal, not to say greediness, with which he had been gathering gold and silver, silks cotton and paper, wax, honey, cements and all others things deemed at all necessary for victorious war or happy regime in peace. It formed the last phase of his restless activities in life. After his "retirement" in Shumpu (Shizuoka), learning became with him an obsession, due most likely to the suggestions of men like Doshun and Tenkai.

Another meritorious thing done by Iyeyasu in the cause of learning was the reprinting of many important classical works by the new printing method of movable wooden types, which was a great blessing to the scholars who were thus enabled to read the valuable books otherwise unprocurable.

Iyeyasu's example was emulated by many of his kinsmen and daimyo throughout the land; they vied with one another in collecting books and in getting their samurai as well as themselves educated in the way of the sages, etc. So came into being a new class of honorable gentry known as scholars, just the type of men who a generation ago would have been pointed out by street urchins as useless eaters of good rice. The revival of learning was in full swing now. Such indeed was the genesis, in outline of the so-called literary renaissance of Yedo Period whose everlasting influence is felt even in our day.

(End)